

ABSTRACT

In an IMD, when tachyarrhythmia detection criterion are satisfied or a high intrinsic heart rate is detected, a peak amplitude detection circuit is enabled to detect the peak amplitude of the cardiac signal of interest, i.e., the P-wave in the case of atrial tachyarrhythmias and the R-wave in case of ventricular tachyarrhythmias. Peak amplitude data is accumulated for subsequent use in setting sensing thresholds and/or gain of a sense amplifier to reduce undersensing of lower amplitude cardiac signals during such tachyarrhythmias.